

THE TIMES

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Acacia Temple, N. M. S., Masonic Temple, Marshall Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Central Hall.
Section 202, E. R. Knights of Pythias, 115 North Twelfth street.
Buane Lodge, I. O. O. F., Corcoran Hall.
Aurora Lodge, I. O. O. F., Elliott's Hall.
Henderson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Toney's Hall.
Mantio Tribe, I. O. R. M., Kerse's Hall.
Fawcett Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Virginia Lodge, Knights of Honor, Concordia Hall.
Old Dominion Lodge, Golden Chain, Lamb's Hall.
Virginia Conclave, I. O. H., Eagle Hall.
Lee Lodge, Tontine, Eagle Hall.
A. W. Glinn Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Davis Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth and Hall.
Virginia Council, R. A., Lee Camp Hall.
Belvidere Council, R. A., Central Hall.
West-End Court E. L. of A. Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Cynthia Grove, U. A. O. D., Cersley's Hall.
Liberal Grove, U. A. O. D., Druids' Hall.
Monroe Grove, U. A. O. D., Belvidere Hall.
Jefferson Lodge, I. O. G. T., Powell's Hall.
Soldiers' Home Lodge, I. O. G. T., Soldiers' Home.
St. Patrick's Beneficial Society, Twenty-third and Grace.
Stuart House Guards, Snyder building.

If the list of suspended banks be compared with the solvent banks, the situation does not look so ugly, especially as many of those insolvent banks will soon be on their feet again. Comptroller of the Currency Eckels declares that a sufficient number of national bank reports have been received under his last call to estimate their general condition. He says these reports show that the banks properly conducted are on a sound basis, and the failures are only of weak banks and such as are run as aids to other schemes.

Terence V. Powderly is going to resign as head of the Knights of Labor, and practice law. He does this because the organization of which he is the leader has failed to come up to his expectations. The Washington Star says of him that beneath a modest exterior Powderly hides a great ambition, less great than it once was perhaps, but not easily got rid of. His aim was the upbuilding of an organization of workmen, which should in time be powerful enough to crush opposition, and to become the supreme political factor. He believed in the ballot and the campaign of reason, but his ideas were fought in his own council, and in almost every assembly there were those who condemned his methods as slow, and who let no opportunity pass which had in it room for a snarl or a blow at the man who was doing his utmost to foster a growth that promised to be phenomenal. It is about fourteen years since he became head of the order, and in that period he has seen his high hopes blasted and his order decline rapidly, until it is almost a nonentity.

Germany is very eagerly watching the silver question, which has been invested with new importance by the action of Italy in declaring itself against the silver two and one-half franc piece of the Latin Union. Dr. Gebhard, president of the Deutsch Bank, in Berlin, says of silver:

"The present crisis is the most serious one in the history of the silver market since the formation of the Latin Union in 1865 by France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland, for the purpose of establishing the coinage ratio between silver and gold. In fact, the institution has become so critical as to imperil the union's existence. The stability of the union has become the question of the hour, to which no country, especially the United States, can afford to affect indifference. The significance of Italy's protest against the two and one-half franc piece can hardly be overestimated. Already the Italian Bourne has shown its belief that the credit of the Italian Government was impaired. The closing of India's mints to the free coinage of silver has destroyed the phantom of bimetalism that not even the United States is able or will attempt to revive. Whatever might be the loss of the American mine owners, the United States will be obliged to repeal the Sherman act. Only thus can their long-marched equilibrium be restored to the markets. Bimetalism is dead. Anybody attempting to revive it will be merely leading a dead horse."

PENNOYER TO STEVENSON.

The address which Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon, made to Vice-President Stevenson on Tuesday last was as much out of place as if he had requested him to order a copious supply of rain showers for Oregon as soon as he got back to the signal office in Washington. Mr. Stevenson has no more to do with the shaping of legislation in Congress than he has to do with rain making. He presides over the deliberations of the Senate and has a vote when there is a tie, but he has no other connection whatever with the making of laws. Governor Pennoyer had just as well, then, have made his address to Buffalo Bill.

But the matter of the address is much better entitled to notice than even this fact. The substance of it was that the industry of mining silver on the Pacific Coast was going to the dogs because the price of silver had fallen so low. He therefore wanted Mr. Stevenson to do what he could to make the Government become a steady buyer of silver at a price that would pay the Pacific Coast miners to take silver out of the earth. This is the substance of his case when stripped of all the jargon in which the free silver men of the silver States clothe what they have to say.

It seems almost incredible that people who are allowed to walk at large outside the confines of a lunatic asylum should make propositions of this sort to other people, who are to have no part in the transaction but to pay the bills. What does it matter to us in Virginia whether the people of the Pacific Coast can take silver out of the ground at a price that makes the employment profitable or whether they cannot? We, of course, wish those people well, and want to see them thrive, but we don't want to see them well with a sufficient energy to make us willing to pay them for their silver more than it is worth, costing us a net loss of money in the first place, and flooding our business channels with debased dollars in the second. What would Governor Pennoyer think of us if we should represent to him that a large part of our population was in great distress on account of the low price of wheat, and if we should ask him, therefore, to aid us in making the Government pay us \$1 a bushel for our wheat? He might be too polite to express his opinion, but he would directly put us down as a set of fools. Take care, then, Governor, lest you be judged as you would judge.

JUDGE LONG'S PENSION.

Certain Republican papers have yelled themselves hoarse over the "outrage" of suspending the pension of that gallant soldier who fought so bravely for the maintenance of the Union and was so badly wounded in defense of his country, Judge Long of Michigan. That the Secretary of the Interior should have dared to do such a thing was most "intolerable and not to be endured," and clearly indicated that Hon. Hoke Smith was a vile rebel at heart, who had not the fear of God before his eyes, but was instigated by the devil to commit this act, which plainly indicated his reasonable inclinations.

The facts of the case show that these Republican outbursts of indignation were merely hypocritical cries uttered in the hope of "deceiving the unwary and thoughtless, and thereby making political capital. Judge Long lost an arm in the service of the army of the Northern States during the late war, and was also severely wounded in the body. For these reasons he was justly and properly pensioned at \$9 a month, but this was the highest pension he could draw under the laws, the higher pensions being granted to those who were injured in the service and were helpless. Judge Long, knowing this, did not personally apply for an increase of his pension, but, under the reckless retarding process of Corporal Tanner (whom even Harrison had to discharge) his pension was retarded, and he was given \$2 a month. This retarding and increase was made entirely on the personal order of Tanner, the Judge himself being ignorant of it at the time, and the increase was ordered on the ground that the pensioner's disability was such as to render him so helpless as to need the constant assistance of another person.

Had Judge Long been the man of honor he should have been, he would promptly have refused this increase, because he knew it was based on an arrant falsehood. So far from being so helpless as to be unable to take care of himself, he was then, and is now, drawing a salary of \$7,000 a year as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan. It is very strange that a man, officially so helpless as to need the care of another person, should be able to earn a salary much greater than those of the great majority of excellently educated able-bodied men, lawyers included.

The present commissioner of pensions, therefore, acted perfectly right in suspending Judge Long's pension until the circumstances connected with it could be investigated. If it should appear, as now seems certain, that he had no legal right to a total disability pension of \$72, his government allowance should be cut down to the \$9 a month, to which he is justly entitled, but as he has had no legal right to the \$2 a month over that amount, which he has been drawing, he should refund to the Government \$24 per year from 1873 to the present time, with a reasonable rate of interest added. If he will do this he will go far towards establishing himself in public sentiment as a man of honor and a gentleman.

MR. JEFF CHANDLER'S SPY SYSTEM.

If Mr. Jeff Chandler could "banish panics and end hard times" as easily as he made the Dispatch believe he could, he would be the greatest trump card the human race has ever played. No man asks for anything more than to have an "ending of hard times," which the Dispatch says Mr. Jeff Chandler's scheme will certainly bring about. Now, if this be true, it is wonderful that the idea never occurred to any one before, because it is one of the simplest that could possibly be suggested; being nothing more in substance than that a man should become his own indorser and then set a spy to watch himself to see that he did not cheat himself. For observe, Mr. Jeff Chandler says in that extract from his plan published by the Dispatch in its Sunday's issue:

"To make itself safe the Government would need to levy a tax of not more

than one quarter of one per cent. on all banking capital and then enforce a rigid inspectorship that would prevent wrongdoing on the part of bank officials."

"Enforce a rigid inspectorship that would prevent wrongdoing on the part of the bank officials!" There we have the Yankee idea of the way to make men good. "Enforce a rigid inspectorship to prevent wrongdoing." This is the philosophy of that whole school. Crime with them consists in the violation of the eleventh commandment, "Thou shalt not be caught." Nothing more offensive to morals has ever been brought forward and pressed upon the attention of the world.

And yet it is the very corner-stone of the National Banking law. The theory of that law is that if all banks will always have in their vaults a certain percentage of their capital they will always be able to stand any drain that comes upon them. Consequently, regardless of the demands which may in emergencies be made upon a banker, that law requires him nevertheless to keep that percentage of his means always lying idle by his side, commanding him to go into liquidation rather than to touch one dollar of it for his most pressing needs.

Having set up this absurd test of what sound banking requires, how did the philosophers who framed the law take their measures for seeing that it was always observed? By providing for a system of "rigid inspectorships." Starting with the idea that all bankers were, by the nature of their business, "suspects," they set up a corps of spies, called bank examiners, who were to be always engaged in the business of making secret and unexpected raids upon the bankers, with full authority to pry into the bank's affairs whenever they might think a banker might possibly be caught napping.

Starting with the theory that all bankers, though generally men of high integrity, are necessarily bad, the most natural thing in the world was to prescribe a course which would make those who were bad even worse. What was the most obvious outcome of such a provision? Why that the dishonest banker, objecting to the interference of this spy with his business and the abridgment of his control over his resources, would buy the examiner. Utterly ignoring the real cause, that our banks are managed by honest and able men and that the success of banking rests upon public confidence in those who manage banks, and that the most successful banking is done by those whom the public most trusts, it turns the whole thing around and assumes that a banker must needs be a villain, but that he can be made honest in all his actions by having each one of those actions watched by a spy.

And it is by the extension and application of this idea that Mr. Jeff Chandler says he can "banish panics and end hard times," which blessed end the Dispatch thinks his scheme will thus secure.

Well, The Times takes no stock at all in the spy system and it leaves the whole to Mr. Jeff Chandler and the Dispatch.

A little New York Republican paper thus exudes its venom against the South: "The West has welcomed immigrants, and she has, indeed, become 'populous, prosperous, rich and influential through the very liberality of her immigration policy.' But the natives of Dixie do not desire to give their country an equally fair chance. They prefer a sluggish domination by the 'crackers' to an industrial revolution at the hands of Scandinavians and Britons." There is not a man of even partial intelligence in the United States who does not know that this is a base slander, false from the first to the last word in it. It is true that the little paper uttering this slander has no influence, and is very little read, but the malignant spirit is there, all the same.

George C. Perkins, who has been appointed United States Senator for California, to succeed Leland Stanford, deceased, was elected Governor of that State in 1879. He was candidate for the Senate, but was defeated by Stanford. His appointment is a great surprise to the politicians, among whom Perkins has long been rated as a "back number." It is stated that Governor Markham selected him to avoid a clash between the Republican factions, which the appointment of almost any other man than Perkins would have precipitated. The new senator is fifty-four years of age, a native of Maine, and has considerable reputation as an orator.

The London Times and the English newspapers declare that French hostility is directed more at British trade in Siam than against Siam itself, and the French papers devote nearly all their space to denouncing England. Serious trouble may yet come out of this Siamese affair, as England is always very sensitive about her commercial interests.

The Louisiana rice crop will be 2,000,000 bags, or double the usual yield. This will come in very well for rice-eaters just now, when the supply from Siam bids fair to be cut off.

The United States covers all climates. Last Monday it snowed in Bangor, Maine, while the thermometer in Chicago was 32 degrees above zero.

Why Government Control of Banking and Currency is a Failure.

Editor Times—Correct theory, mastery of subject and close contact are the essentials of success. Does Government possess these requisites sufficiently to manage successfully banking and currency, the greatest and least understood of all businesses? And first as to theory. Correct theory comes only of patient study, impartial investigation and disinterested aims. Can government or Congress study any question patiently, investigate it impartially and view it unselfishly? Were Congress a permanent body representing enlightened constituencies with uniform interests it could, but ever changing and representing constituencies intelligent but not enlightened, with interests diverse and conflicting, Congress is incapable of giving theory or principle effectual consideration. Legislation may be said to build generally not on theory or fundamental principles, but on expediency or at best on compromise, and compromise is sacrifice of truth on all sides. Congress ignores theory; therefore governmental control of banking and currency is a failure.

Mastery of subject. What prospect of mastery of subject? Little Congress, composed of average men of little special fitness for anything except electioneering, but each bent on special legislation for his district, ever mastering any question, especially the intricate question of banking and currency? The best efforts of the best men have not yet, apparently, mastered banking and currency, but Congress, ignorant of its

b. c's, has erected a vast complicated and inflexible scheme of banking and currency, to which all localities, whether North or South, East or West, whether on Atlantic, Pacific or Gulf, whether neighbor or thousand miles apart, and to which all interests, whether mining, manufacturing or mercantile, whether agricultural, grazing or lumbering, whether ice and granite in Maine, or fruits in California, or cotton in South or grains in center, or precious metals in West, must minutely and inexorably conform. This scheme conforms to nobody and to no interest, to no place and to no circumstance, but it is a device, place and circumstance must conform to it. No government can master such a stupendous scheme, and therefore governmental control of banking and currency must fail from lack of mastery. We have mental without the will, and long warded off the disasters of this remorseless financial juggernaut, but at last day-day has come, and no man but feels the consequences.

Close contact or intimate acquaintance is also essential to success, but governmental management can never acquire this close contact—first, because of law, and, second, because of difference of requirements. Thus Congress must move through laws which must operate till amended or repealed, regardless of effects. Now granting Congress competent and the laws wise, yet to continue wise the actual circumstances must remain unchanged. But all know that circumstances change so much that management must change too, and that within a few years they change so greatly that bankruptcy confronts it. The methods of five years previous are pursued. Solvency consists in such close contact with business that change is perceived at once and conduct modified accordingly. Law, however, cannot so conform, even though the necessity is perceived, but must operate till amended or repealed. But it is difficult to repeal laws, because many fatten on their abuses, and it is more eager against repeal than others for repeal, to others meaning problematic or impersonal gain only.

Good laws thus from changed conditions become bad. The vast banking business of this vast country, for example, is regulated by inflexible laws, mostly enacted some thirty years ago, under such different circumstances that we cannot see how they can be so vast different. But though conditions are so vastly different, and though the laws of thirty years ago are so manifestly inapplicable to-day, it is impossible materially to amend them even, and because the factors that make them inapplicable are so enormous they effectively resist material amendment much less repeal. If the hundreds broken banks, the thousands of bankrupts, the millions suffering from bad times, want to know what has hurt them, they are hurt because government cannot come into close contact with financial requirements, and cannot, therefore, promptly conform thereto, but must manage through inflexible, unchangeable laws, totally inapplicable to present conditions, passed years ago.

Congress moreover cannot come into close contact, because the same law inexorably applies to all places, and what may suit one or some places cannot possibly suit all or most places. To treat alike places, separated by three thousand miles of longitude and a half distance of latitude is to insure disaster. Governmental control does not apply equally well, even to places so near as New York and Philadelphia. If governmental control fits so badly two feet so near, it can be seen that it fits even less remote places. Looking therefore to theory, mastery and close contact governmental control of banking and currency is necessarily a failure.

Property Transfers.

Richmond, R. E. Elmore to George Fisher, 21 feet on west side Beech street, between Floyd and Grove avenues, \$2,500.

J. H. Lewis, special commissioner, to Lawrence B. Morris, 25 feet on west side Harrison street, and 30 feet on Grove avenue, \$6,000.

J. H. Robinson to W. J. Crump, 40 feet on south side Chaffin street, between Beech and Reservoir, \$2,000.

John M. Sherer's heirs' trustees to Mary E. Warren, 50 feet on west side Twenty-second street, between Clay and M. \$800.

Herbert J. Hagan, Jr.'s heirs to Doretha A. Hagan, 28 acres on Charles City road, \$5.

Anna B. and Edwin Tovey to C. N. Schaaf, 12 5-8 acres on Nine-Mile road, \$1,500.

Paid the Policy.

Mr. Charles L. Holland, administrator of the estate of the late Charles H. Conrad, has written to Mr. W. B. Freeman, general agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, acknowledging receipt of a check for \$22,232. This is payment in full for a policy which the above company had issued on Mr. Conrad's life, for \$25,000, which was paid on the death of the insured.

Chancery Court.

Judge Barton, of Fredericksburg, has been engaged this week in holding a special term of the chancery court, and has contested will case of Ellady Winston, a colored woman, yesterday, the crowd of witnesses was so great that the court adjourned from the chancery court-room to the court of appeals. The case was not completed, and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Insurance That Insures.

DANVILLE, VA., July 26, 1893.
Mr. W. B. Freeman, general agent New York Life Insurance Company: Dear Sir—I have this day received check for \$22,232, being in full for claim under policy No. 25,000 for \$25,000, the life policy No. 25,000 for \$25,000. On examination I find that the policy was issued on February 22, 1888, for the above amount, and that the contract guaranteed a mortuary dividend equal to the total premiums paid, in addition to the face of the policy, should death occur in twenty years. On the 23rd day of June, 1893, Mr. Conrad was instantly killed by falling from the rear of a Pullman car while in motion, and to-day the claim has been paid in full as follows:

Amount of policy.....\$25,000
Six annual premiums.....5,232
Total.....\$30,232

Thanking you for the promptness with which the claim has been paid, I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
CHARLES L. HOLLAND,
Adm'r of Charles H. Conrad, deceased.

Contracts similar to the above, and all forms of policies known in modern life insurance, issued by this reliable old company. For information apply to
W. B. FREEMAN, General Agent,
No. 1115 East Main street.
JULIUS STRAUS & SON, Special Agts.,
No. 922 East Main street.
H. W. CLAIBORNE, Agent,
No. 1111 East Main street.

Sunday Excursion to West Point, Va.
Sunday, July 30th, the Richmond and Danville railroad will run an excursion train to West Point. Train will leave Richmond and Danville depot at 8:20 A. M.; returning leave West Point at 6 P. M. Train will stop at all stations. Fare for round trip, 75 cents.

Insurance companies allow five per cent. discount from policies on buildings that have received the highest award of wood. Send for or phone Thomas N. Kendler, and get wood cornices taken down and galvanized iron substituted and painted. Are you getting a discount, which will pay you for the cornice in two months.

TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINTS.

The Camping Girl.—How She Makes Herself Comfortable.—Hath a Broad Brim Hat.



THAT PINK SUN-BONNET.
A few days ago at a camp on the St. Lawrence convinced me that the Canadians know how to enjoy life. They were all Canadians but one, and he a West Indian, who understood the art as well. How easily they enjoyed themselves was a marvel. The Americans who were camping only a few yards off seemed to be laboring earnestly at having a good time. But somehow they seemed to get behind every once in a while, and were always rushing to catch up.

What pleased me most about the Canadian dandies were their complexions and their bonnets. No wonder they looked so adorable when pure pink and white looked out from a big drooping brim of muslin that flopped lazily with each turn of the pretty head. They made their sun-bonnets as big as an oval-sized sunshade, full twenty-four inches in diameter. They made them of white or pale blue, and they shifted them three or four times on the brim and inserted full gathered crowns. They added broad strings and they tied them under the chin. They wired them also so that if the brim drooped too much they could bend it into a coquettish shape, into a daring poke or a demure sunbonnet.

One maiden made a veritable old-fashioned bonnet of her own and put a bunch of wheat just at the top. She wore it with a gown that suited the hat, a pretty striped gingham, with a plain flowing skirt. Her bodice was almost hidden by a deep lace-edged bib that fell over, and her sleeves reached only to the elbow, and were flounced with lace. A silk sash encircled her waist and knotted at one side of the back.

BIG BLAZE IN ASHLAND.

Several Buildings Destroyed by Fire.—The Loss and Insurance.

ASHLAND, VA., July 26.—Special.—This morning at 4 o'clock a fire broke out in a stable in the rear of the jewelry and millinery store of A. E. Sinclair. It spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes it had gotten into the dwelling and other outbuildings. As soon as the cry of "fire" was made, which was very shortly after it started, the neighbors turned out and worked as best they could with buckets of water and saturated cloths, but they frowning flames had gained such headway that soon the whole triangle, bounded by Railroad avenue, Hanover avenue and an alley-way on the south side, was a mass of fire. The Ashland Fire Department were early on the grounds, but, owing to the fierceness of the fire, little could be done, as they only have a truck and buckets. The block burned contained many of the business houses of Ashland, and at this writing, they are a mass of smoldering ruins. A few minutes after the fire started help was asked for from the Fire Department, and as the engine company No. 5, Captain Johnnies and fourteen men, with Superintendent W. H. Thompson, of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, were loaded on a special and run to Ashland by Engineer Harry Perdue in the short space of thirteen minutes. When they arrived the fire had done most of its damage, but they were soon at work, and did valuable service, and by their well-directed efforts, saved a considerable property, which was in imminent danger from flying sparks.

The losses are as follows: J. M. Leake, \$15,000 on store, out-house and stock; no insurance. D. B. Cook on buildings, \$4,000; insurance, \$1,350; stock, \$6,000; insurance, \$800. Mrs. A. M. Ratcliffe, \$200 on furniture; no insurance. Nixon, druggist, \$4,000; insurance, \$800. Charles Stiehens, hatter and stock of hat and suit, \$600; no insurance. Ford Bros., stock \$300; no insurance. Dr. H. C. Scott, office furniture, medical books and instruments, \$400; no insurance. The Lancaster store, \$700; no insurance. \$200; insured partially. William Miller, stock \$700; no insurance. T. B. Trevillian, shoemaker, \$100; no insurance. Max Bond, stock, \$400; insurance, \$750. Mr. W. H. Ford, restaurant, \$100; no insurance. Sinclair, \$2,500; insurance, \$1,000. W. C. Stone, stock, \$800; no insurance. Jackson estate, residence, \$2,000; partially insured by the people of Ashland, and by their female, turned out and did splendid work, and he it to their great credit, the ladies stood in line with the men and handed hundreds of buckets of water as it was drawn from the wells.

Owing to the heavy rates of insurance charged, 2 and 4 per cent., the merchants carried their own risks. This accounts for the small amount of insurance on the burned section.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Opinions Handed Down on the Last Day of the Summer Session.

WYTHEVILLE, VA., July 26.—Special.—The summer sessions of the Supreme Court of Appeals closed to-day. The following decisions were handed down and orders entered: Wootford against Trenkle, from Wythe county. Decrees reversed. Opinion by Judge Lewis. Scott against Norfolk and Western railroad, from Tazewell county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Lacy. Richards Iron Company against E. Kins, from Tazewell county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Lacy. Higginbotham against May, from Tazewell county. Decree reversed. Opinion by Judge Hinton.

Norfolk and Western Railroad Company against Draper, from Wythe county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Fawcett. Kaplan against Schiller. Rehearing denied.

Morris against Wilkinson. Rehearing granted. Virginia Development Company against Crozier Iron Company. Rehearing granted. Isaacs, Taylor & Williams against Richmond city. Rehearing denied. Wood against Dickey. Rehearing granted.

Roberts against Commercial Farmers' Bank of Richmond. Rehearing granted. Jett against Tabb. Appeal refused.

Taylor was in No Dancer. PULASKI, VA., July 26.—Special.—The removal of Taylor, the wife murderer, to Lynchburg jail was cautious, but not at all necessary. No one in Pulaski had any idea of doing violence to the poor fellow. Nobody, of course, excuses the horrid crime, but all are agreed to let the law have its course.

Our farmers are pleased with the hay crop, most of which has been secured. The corn needs rain, and if it does not come soon it will suffer great loss. For sick, nervous and neuralgic headache use the sure cure—Bromo-Seltzer.

Richmond, Thursday, July 27, 1893.

Our successes are in the measure of your appreciation, gauged by the liberal response to the great

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale!

It bids fair to be the most successful campaign we've inaugurated this season. As a quick money realizer it is only exceeded by its losses to us, as measured by cost prices; but the heroic treatment serves us well and saves you dollars.

The sale continues the rest of the week.

THE OHEN COMPANY

SPECIALS FOR THE LADIES



Our entire line of SAMPLE SLIPPERS, numerous pickings of small lots from stock. High-priced Oxfords that we want to move. Nothing but fine values, ranging in price from \$2.00 to \$5.00. Have also added to to-day's sale our \$2.00 and \$2.50 Button Low Shoe and "Prince Alberts" or Elastic Side Slippers.

Your Pick from Four Large Tables, \$1.49.

Sizes from 1 to 6, mostly 2 1/2, 3 1/2 and 4. The handsomest line of Slippers and the most attractive styles. The newest designs in foot-covering ever before shown in Richmond. YE WEARERS OF FINE SHOES, remember this offer of to-day. Four large tables from which you can take your choice at \$1.49. Not a single pair worth less than \$2.50.

ECONOMY SHOE STORE!

311 EAST BROAD STREET.

Levy & Davis

TO BE READ BY

MEN ONLY!

Wishing to close out our stock of Men's Outing Shirts we have made the prices very low.

OUTING SHIRTS.

\$1.69 will buy a \$2.50 Outing Shirt.
\$1.39 will buy a \$2 Outing Shirt.
97c. will buy a \$1.50 Outing Shirt.
87c. will buy a \$1.25 Outing Shirt.
79c. will buy the \$1 Outing Shirt.
57c. will buy the 75c. Outing Shirt.
39c. will buy the 50c. Outing Shirt.
30c. will buy the 48c. Outing Shirt.

BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS.

50c. Outing Waists go down to 35c.
50c. Percalé Waists go at 29c.

MEN'S PERCALE SHIRTS.

Men's Negligee Percale Shirts, with laundered collars and cuffs, now 78c., 98c. and \$1.08, were \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Full line of White and Colored Bows, Ties, Scarfs, etc.

Levy & Davis

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

INCORPORATED 1794.

Mutual Assurance Society

OF VIRGINIA.

This well-known institution, the oldest in the South, insures buildings against FIRE AND LIGHTNING on the most favorable terms by Perpetual and Annual Policies.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. This society, with its record of nearly one hundred years of successful operation, commends itself to all who wish to combine perfect security with low rates of premium.

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